

Solo
ÉTUDES OU CAPRICES

Pour le Violon

Violin

à MONSIEUR BAILLOT

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PAR

C. DE BERTOT

*Violon de S. M. le Roi de France
et Violon de S. M. le Roi des Pays-Bas*

N. 571

PROPRIÉTÉ DE L'ÉDITEUR

Prix 3 f⁵⁰ C.⁵⁰

Milano da Francesco Lucas

TURIN chez J. MAGRINI Éditeur de Musique, Place Carignan

Con molta espress: $\text{♩} = 404$ Métronome de Maëlz.

Nº 1.
ANDANTE.

[illegible]

2 *Cres:* *Espress:* *f*

f *Cres:* *f*

Dimin: *Dimin:*

pp

tr

f

Dol:

Dol:

4
Nº 2.
MODERATO.

$\text{♩} = 84.$

f *Martelé* *Dol:*

Dolce

f

Cres:

Cres:

Decres:

Dolce

Cres:

p legato

Dol:

Dol:

Risoluto

Les notes marquées de ce signe * doivent être un peu prolongées et appuyées.

$\bullet = 400.$

N° 3.
ANDANTE.

f^o Dolce

Cresc:

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of ornaments, such as mordents, grace notes, and trills, many of which are marked with an asterisk (*). Slurs are used extensively to group notes and indicate phrasing. The piece concludes with a *Rallent.* marking. The notation is dense and expressive, typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Nº 4.

LARGO.

First section of the musical score, marked LARGO. It consists of four staves of music in C major, 2/4 time. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 60. The music features a grandioso character with many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by wide intervals and a slow, expressive feel.

Second section of the musical score, marked MODERATO. It consists of ten staves of music in C major, 2/4 time. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 432. The music features a moderato character with many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *tr* (trill). The second staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a more rhythmic and expressive feel compared to the first section.

pp Dolce

Dimin:

Dimin:

pp

F. F.

Nº 6.
ALLEGRO
Grazioso.

$\text{♩} = 160.$

Dolce

Sempre legato

Dol.

fz fz fz fz fz fz fz

Decre...scen...do

Dol.

Dol.

Dol.

fz fz fz fz fz fz fz fz

Decres:

pp *Dol:*

Dol:

Dol:

Dol:

f *Dimin:*

p *Dimin:* *pp* *Morendo* *pp*

F. F.

[illegible]

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written on ten staves, each containing a line of music. The music is in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' and 'Cres:'. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The music is in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece.

This page of musical notation represents a single system of a piano score, consisting of ten staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation is highly technical, featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs, trills (marked 'tr'), and triplets (marked '3'). Dynamic markings include 'fz' (forzando), 'Cres:' (crescendo), 'F' (forte), and 'f' (fatto). The piece concludes with a 'loco' section, indicated by a wavy line and the word 'loco', followed by a final chord. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.

F. F.